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FREE TO QUIT ARMY TO
HELP MAKE MUNITIONS

War Secretary Thinks Officers
May Thus Be of National
Service.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Believing that the ultimate interests of the country will be served by the further development of sources of supply of munitions of war, Secretary Garrison has accepted the resignations of Lieut.-Col. Odu C. Horney and Major William A. Phillips, both of the Bureau of Ordnance, who are to enter the employ of manufacturers of powder. Mr. Garrison had asked the Attorney-General for a ruling as to whether he had the right to refuse to accept these resignations, but in view of his action to-day, the opinion will not be rendered.

It is Mr. Garrison's belief that these officers might be of greater usefulness to the country outside the army than in the service. For the reason that, as experts in their special field, they could better prepare private industry to aid the government in the event of war.

Lieut.-Col. Horney's specialty is the organization of powder and munition plants. It is understood that he is to organize a new plant for the Atlas Powder Company. Major Phillips is an infantry officer assigned in charge of the Sandy Hook proving ground.

It has been pointed out that while the minimum output of the Government powder plants is 3,000,000 pounds of powder a year, Germany is using powder to-day at the rate of 300,000,000 pounds a year.

REMINGTON STRIKERS ENDANGER MUNITIONS

Output of Bridgeport Plant
May Be Tied Up Entirely
by Trouble.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 13.—The situation at the plant of the Remington Arms Company, already made serious by the strike called yesterday, became more tense to-day when the structural iron workers went out, practically tying up the work on the 142-acre plant and threatening to stop the entire output of the concern.

According to the officials of the company, the unions involved are not asking any favors, increases or other benefits from the company. They have declared the strike because of disputes among themselves. Both sides hold that they will not compromise.

Major Walter W. Penfield, who recently retired from the United States army to head the arms company, said in his opinion, the strike had been planned and executed by German sympathizers.

"I do not blame the Germans," he said. "It is a part of their game, but it is time that American workmen realize that they are being made tools of foreigners and their rights as union men are being made to serve a cause in which they have no interest."

Threats were made to-day by labor leaders to spread the strike from the Remington company to twenty-one other concerns which have subcontracts with the concern.

MORE BOMBS ON LINERS.

Attempts to Destroy Four Additional Vessels Reported.

A report was circulated last night that attempts recently have been made to destroy four more vessels with incendiary bombs. Two of these were said to have been the Sautland, an American owned vessel under charter to the Atlantic Transport Company, and the Stratway, under charter to the Faber Line. The names of the other two were not given.

The names now added make ten vessels against which attempts have been made with bombs since February, when the first occurred on La Touraine. The other vessels are the Devon City, the Lord Ernle, the Cressington Court, the Lord Downshire, the Kirkoswald, the Bankdale and the Minnehaha. The officers and crews of such of these vessels as have returned to the United States have been questioned by secret service men in the course of their efforts to run down the bomb plotters.

From three to six incendiary bombs have been found on each ship. These represent many different varieties and would seem to indicate that the plotters have been experimenting with different sorts of bombs to determine the method of construction of the machines best suited for a general campaign against all vessels carrying munitions to the Allies.

Gen. Botha Cables Thanks for King's Congratulations.

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LONDON, July 13.—Gen. Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, in reply to the congratulatory message of King George has called his "respectful assurance of his hearty thanks for the appreciation of himself, his officers and his men."

DAKOTA MILITIA DEFIES U. S.

Post Office Clerk Arrested and Rushed to Encampment.

ZAPATA CUTS WATER LINES OF MEXICO CITY

Continued from First Page.

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Senhor de Oliveira did not like the tone of newspaper articles which commented unfavorably on Mr. Shanklin. The Minister wrote to Mr. Shanklin, accusing him of infringing on the Minister's prerogative as diplomatic representative of the United States Government.

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Many other persons, however, insist that Silliman's work has been most satisfactory. They say that bad taste is being exhibited by these bickering among so few Americans in a foreign land.

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LONDON, July 13.—Gen. Louis Botha and the forces of the Union of South Africa received a vote of thanks from the House of Commons to-day upon the successful conclusion of the campaign in German Southwest Africa. The resolution was moved by Premier Asquith. "The German dominion in southwest Africa has ceased to exist," he said. "I ask the House to testify to the admiration of the whole empire for the illustrious General who has rendered such an inestimable service to the empire, which he entered by adoption, and to his dauntless and much enduring troops."

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Birth Certificate Sent to England
to Effect His Release.

The Health Department received yesterday a letter from an American named William F. Schneider, who was imprisoned by the British authorities as a German because he did not have the requisite papers showing that he was born here. His communication, which was written from the concentration camp at Handforth, Cheshire, England, ran as follows:

"I am here a prisoner of war and hope you will please oblige me by sending me my birth certificate. I was born in the city of New York, in Manhattan borough, on November 13, 1894. My name is William Frederick Schneider. I was taken off a ship in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, because I had no birth papers. As soon as I get them I will be released. While I am here I think liberty is very sweet."

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Don't be a slave to your stenographer!

Those last ten letters you want to dictate—but your stenographer is going home.

Well, it serves you right. You wouldn't be racing against the clock if you didn't pin your faith on shorthand. Chances are you and your stenographer both would get through the day's mail hours earlier if you weren't dubbing along, writing every letter twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

You are to blame for the system that makes your stenographer waste hours every day taking dictation and waiting to take it—hours that cost you money—when you could make them earn money by letting your stenographer spend every minute producing finished typewriting.

Common sense? Well, wherever other progressive business men get around to considering this letter-writing question they discard the time-wasting, inefficient shorthand system. They dictate to the Dictaphone.

Your 'phone is handy use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St., N. Y. C. Please send me particulars:

Name _____

Address _____

Address Mr. _____ Personally

REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone

Dictaphone—our trade name. Man at the desk—our trade-mark.

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

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That resort will be had to the civil courts in case any midshipman is discharged through the recommendation of the present court was made clear by Mr. Carlin. Citing the act of 1906, approved April 9, Mr. Carlin said that the act necessary for the dismissal of a midshipman had not been followed.

Mr. Carlin also argued that the academy regulations imposed nothing more severe than demerits for gouging.

The testimony produced by the board of investigation which recommended the dismissal of the seven midshipmen, Mr. Carlin declared, was not enough to "stick a pig on."

He cited Commander Traut's statement that the board had been in a hurry because of the proximity of the beginning of the cruise. He declared that the midshipmen had been poorly advised and had been convicted on their own statements when they did not realize their right to decline to incriminate themselves.

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